The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, *Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 27.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the *reasons* for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. purchase of Real Estate and back pay obtained and the

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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
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In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

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WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20. '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

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BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

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Poetry

"BY-AND-BY."

Was the parting very bitter?
Was the hand clasped very tight?
Is a storm of tear-drops falling
From a face all sad and white?
Think not of it, in the future
Calmer, fairer days are nigh;
Gaze not backward, but look onward
For a sunny "by-and-by."

Were some whispered words too cherished?
Was the touch of lips too sweet?
Are two souls once linked together
Never, never more to meet?
Never here, earth's poor, vain passion
Slowly smouldering out must die,
But its ashes shall return you
Something purer "by-and-by."

Was the priceless love you lavished
Sought for, played with, and then slain?
Were its crushed and quiv'ring remnants
Calmly thrown you back again?
Calmly, too, the remnants gather,
Bring them home without a sigh,
Sweet returns they yet shall bring you
In a coming "by-and-by."

Is your frail boat tossed and battered
With its sails all torn and wet,
Crossing o'er a waste of waters
Over which your sun is set?
To the shore all calm and sunlit,
To the smooth sand warm and dry,
Faith shall bear your shattered vessel
Safely, surely, "by-and-by."

Are the eyelids very weary,
Does the tired head long for rest,
Are the temples hot and throbbing,
And the hands together pressed?
Hope shall lay you on her bosom,
Cool the poor lips parched and dry,
And shall whisper, "Rest is coming,
Rest forever, 'by-and-by."

And when calmed and cheered and freshened
By her soul-inspiring voice,
Then look up, the heavens are bright'ning,
Cease your wailing and rejoice;
Cry not out for days departed,
None will hear you, none reply;
But look on where light is breaking
O'er a brighter "by-and by."

Miscellaneous.

EFFECT OF LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY UPON WAGES.

In a former article, we discussed the effect upon the relation existing between capital and labor, produced by the increasing use of labor saving machinery. Our present purpose is to show that the substitution of machinery for manual labor has greatly increased the rewards, or wages of labor. In our former article we endeavored to show, that in their effect upon the aggregate amount of labor required to supply the general demand, improvements calculated to decrease the particular amount of labor necessary to produce a single article of necessity or luxury, were rather, on account of the demand for greater quantities of such articles caused by the reduced cost of their production, to be called *labor creating* ma-

The history of all improvements shows that the introduction of machinery, called to facilitate and cheapen production, has increased the demand for labor. This increased demand could, notwithstanding the increase of population, never have been met, if some of the improvements referred to had not been so great as to almost entirely remove the necessity for manual labor in certain occupations, and thus transfer the laborers from those fields to others where their services were needed. Another way in which the increased demand for labor has been met, has been by the creation of entire new classes of laborers. The employment of children and females to operate the machines which have created certain branches of labor, has been the only way in which such machinery could have been profitably introduced and worked. Should these and other classes of laborers, that labor saving machinery has created, be withdrawn from the general stock, the effect upon industrial interests of the world would be crushing.

The increased demand for labor has raised its price in the market. The law of supply and demand applies to this as to everything else; but if the effect of mechanical improvement is to increase demand, wages must increase also with every advance in the arts. We believe that in the future the march of improvement will be no lesss rapid than in the past, and consequently, from this cause alone we argue contined increase of wages.

But there is another law of increase that is just as potent as the law demand and supply, and which should not be overlooked in forming correct opinions upon this subject. Wages, or rewards for labor, should not be estimated by current value in dollars and cents. Operatives never fail to see this point clearly when prices of provisions, clothing, and rents rule high, that is, they never fail to perceive it in its particular application to their own circumstances. When one dollar buys only two pounds of butter where it formerly purchased four, and when other articles have advanced in proportion, they at once realize that two dollars per day is no better than one was when prices were only half as high. But they fail, generally, to see the more general advance of wages estimated by the amount of the comforts of life that can be obtained for a given sum, that has been going on steadily in accordance with the constantly decreasing cost of manufacture. We have shown that with each new invention which enables a given amount of labor to increase its rate of production, a corresponding decrease of price takes place. This decrease of price has been so great within the last fifty years, that ordinary mechanics are now enabled to live in style that formerly was possible only to the moderately wealthy. Fifty years since, a mechanic wore the coarsest fabric, and ate the plainest food, because he was obliged to do so. His house was destitute of carpets; its furniture was such as he now would be ashamed to exhibit to his friends. A piano would have been beyond the most extravagant hopes of his ambitious daughters. Books were few and costly; newspapers were so rare that when one was obtained the whole neighborhood congregated to hear it read. Facilities for travel were few and expensive. Family portraits entirely out of the question. The most limited education was all that he could hope to give his children; and the long hours of his daily toil were uncheered by the ameliorations which are now considered essential in every well-ordered workshop. All these things are now within the reach of the mass of mechanics, and it is not too much to say, that if the things which were formerly considered luxuries, but which are now from long habit considered necessary, were avoided, and mechanics should limit their expenditures to the supply of such articles as would have contented a mechanic's family half a century ago, their savings would be more than treble what artizans could have made at that period.

In view of these facts, we believe Trades Unions, as permanent organizations, are, to say the least, unnecessary, and we believe them to be hurtful to the best interests of operatives, in all branches of mauufucture. We believe it must soon appear that the tendencies of such organizations are injurious to the best interests of the working classes.—*Scientific American.*

THE STRANGE BLOTCH ON CALHOUN'S HAND.

Notwithstanding the long period (some thirty years) which has elapsed since the following narrative was given to the world, it has still a fresh interest, and all the more striking in view of events which have come upon the American nation in these later years. The "unobserved spectator," whose pen made record of the scene here described, was a veritable eye-witness of the same:

The other morning, at the breakfast table when I, an unobserved spectator, happened to be present, Calhoun was observed to gaze frequently at his right hand, and brush it with his left in a hurried and nervous manner. He did this so often that it excited attention. At length one of the persons comprising the breakfast party—his name, I think, is Toombs, and he is a member of Congress from Georgia, took upon himself to ask the cause of Mr. Calhoun's disquietude. "Does your hand pain you?" To this Mr. Calhoun replied, in rather a hurried manner. "Pshaw! it is nothing but a dream I had last night, which makes me see perpetually a large black spot, like an ink blotch, upon the back of my right hand; an optical illusion, I suppose." Of course, these words excited the curiosity of the company, but no one ventured to beg the details of this singular dream, until Toombs asked quietly, What was your dream like? I am not very superstitious about dreams, but sometimes they have a great deal of truth in them." "But this was such a peculiarly absurd dream," said Mr. Calhoun, again brushing the back of his hand; "however if it does not intrude too much on the time of our friends I will relate it to you." Of course, the company were profuse in their expressions of anxiety to know all about the dream, and Mr. Calhoun related it. "At a late hour last night, as I was sitting in my room, engaged in writing, I was astonshed by the entrance of a visitor, who without a word, took a seat opposite me, at my table. This surprised me, as I had given particular orders to the servant that I should, on no account, be disturbed. The manner in which the intruder entered, so perfectly self-possessed, taking his seat opposite me without a word, as though my room and all within it belonged to him, excited in me as much surprise as indignation. As I raised my head to look into his features, over the top of my shaded lamp. I discovered a cloak, with which he carefully concealed his face from my view; and as I raised my eyes he spoke: "What are you writing, Senator from South Carolina?" I did not think of his impertinence at first, but answered him voluntarily, "I am writing a plan for the dissolution of the American Union." (You know, gentlemen, that I am expected to produce a plan of dissolution in the event of certain contingencies.) To this the intruder replied, in the coolest manner possible, "Senator from South Carolina, will you allow me to look at your hand, your right hand?" He rose, the cloak fell, and I beheld his face. Gentlemen, the sight of that face struck me like a thunder clap. It was the face of a dead man, whom extraordinary events had called back to life. The features were those of General George Washington. He was dressed in the Revolutionary costume, such as you see in the Patent Office." Here Mr. Calhoun paused, apparently agitated. His agitation, I need not tell you, was shared by the company. Toombs at length broke the embarrassing pause. "Well, what was the issue of this scene?" Mr. Calhoun resumed: "The intruder, as I have said, rose and asked to look at my right hand; as though I had not power to refuse, I extended it. The truth is, I felt a strange thrill prevade me at his touch; he grasped it, and held it near the light. thus affording full time to examine every feature. It *was* the face of Washington! After holding my hand for a moment, he looked at me steadily, and said in a quiet way, "And with this right hand, Senator from South Carolina, you would sign your name to a paper declaring the Union dissolved?" I answered in the affirmative. "Yes," I said; "If a certain contingency arises I will sign my name to the Declaration of Dissolution." But at that moment a black blotch appeared on the back of my hand, which I seem to see now. "What is that?" said I, alarmed, I know not why, at the blotch on my hand. "That," said he, dropping my hand "is the mark by which Benedict Arnold is known in the other world." He said no more, gentlemen but drew from beneath his cloak an object, which he laid on the table—laid upon the very paper on which I was writing. This object, gentlemen, was a skeleton.—"There," said he; "there are the bones of Isaac Hayne before you; he was a South Carolinian, and so are you; but there was no blotch on his right hand." With these words the intruder left the room. I started back from the contact with the dead man's bones—and awoke. Overcome by labor, I had fallen asleep, and had been dreaming. Was it not a singular dream? All the company answered in the affirmative, and Toombs muttered, "Singular; very singular," and at the same time looked curiously at the back of his right hand, while Mr. Calhoun placed his head between his hands and seemed buried in thought.

THE Philidelphia "Bulletin" which is printed upon paper made of wood, States that in the boat race upon the Schuylkill, some of the skiffs used were built of paper. Fifty years ago the man who would have ventured to foretell the use of paper rowboats and newspapers made of wood would have been deemed a fit subject for an insane asylum.

IT is not until the flower has fallen off that the fruit begins to ripen. So in life it is when the romance is past that the practical usefulness begins.

BEAUTY nipped in the waist is like a rose nipped in the bud. It is the shortest lived and falls off the quickest.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

I was conversing not long since with a returned volunteer.

"I was in a hospital as nurse for a long time," said he, had assisted in taking off limbs and dressing all sorts of wounds, but the hardest thing I every did was to take my thumb off a man's leg."

"Ah!" said I, "how was that?"

Then he told me:

"It was a young man who had a severe wound in the thigh. The ball had passed completely through, and amputation was necessary. The limb was cut off close up to the body, the arteries taken up and he seemed to be doing well. One of the arteries sloughed off. An incision was made, and it was again taken up. "It is well it is not the main artery," said the surgeon, as he performed the operation; he might have bled to death before we could have taken it up. But Charley got on finely and was a favorite with us all. I was passing through the ward one night about midnight, when suddenly, as I was passing Charley's bed, he spoke to me, saying, "H—— my leg is bleeding again." I threw back the bed clothes and the blood spirted into the air. Fortunately, I knew just what to do, and in an instant I put my thumb on the place and stopped the bleeding. It was so close to the body that there was scarcely room for my thumb but I succeeded in keeping it there, and. arousing one of the convalescents, sent him for the surgeon, who came in on the run. "I am so thankful, H——," said he, "that you were up and knew what to do for he must have bled to death before I could have got here." But on examination of the case he looked exceedingly serious and sent for other surgeons. All came that were in reach, and a consultation was held over the poor fellow. One conclusion was reached by all. There was no place to work save the spot where my thumb was placed; they could not work under my thumb, for if I moved it he would bleed to death before the artery could be taken up. There was no way to save his life. Poor Charley! He was very calm when they told him and requested that his brother, who was in the same hospital, might be called up. He came and sat by the bedside, and for three hours I stood and by the pressure of my thumb kept up the life of Charley while the brothers had their last conversation on earth. It was a strange place for me to be in—to feel that I held the life of a fellow mortal in my hands, as it were, and stranger yet, to feel that an act of mine must cause that life to depart. Loving the poor fellow as I did, it was a hard thought; but there was no alternative. The last words were spoken, Charley had arranged all his business affairs, and sent tender messages to absent ones, who little dreamed how near their loved one stood to the grave. The tears filled my eyes filled more than once as I listened to those parting words. All was sad and he turned to me. Now, H——, I guess you had better take off your thumb." "Oh, Charley, how can I?" I said. "But it must be, you know," he replied cheerfully, "I thank you very me turned away his head. I raised my thumb, once more the life current gushed forth, and in three minutes poor Charley was dead.

PLANNING WORK ON SUNDAY.

The following is an extract of an interesting letter of Sir Matthew Hale, to his grand children. The testimony of that learned and upright Jurist, to the good effects resulting from a strict observance of the Sabbath, cannot be unimportant. The original is deposited in the British Museum. It was first published in the *Christian Observer,* in London, 1813.

I will acquaint you with a truth, that above forty years' experience, and strict observation of myself, hath assuredly taught me. I have been, near fifty years, a man as much conservant in business, and that of moment and importance, as most men; and I assure you, I was never under any inclination to fanaticism, enthusiasm or superstition.

In all this time, I have most industriously observed in myself and my concerns, these three things: Whenever I have undertaken any secular business on the Lord's day (which was not absolutely necessary,) that business never prospered and succeeded well with me.

Nay, if I had set myself that day but to *forecast* or *design* any temporal business, to be done or performed afterwards; tho' such forecast were just and honest in themselves, and had as fair a prospect as could be effected, yet I have always been disappointed in the effecting of it, or in the success of it. So that it grew almost proverbial with me, when any importuned me to any secular business that day, to answer them, that if they suspected it to succeed amiss, then they might desire my undertaking it upon that day. And this was so certain an observation of me, that I feared to think of any secular business that day, because the resolution then taken would be disappointed, or unsuccessful.

That, always, the more closely I applied myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful were my business and employments of the week following. So that I could, from the loose, or strict observance of that day, take a just prospect and true calculation of my temporal success in the ensuing week. Though my hands and mind have been as full of secular business, both before and since I was a Judge, as, it may be, any man's in England, yet *I never wanted time, in my six days, to ripen and fit myself for the business and employments I had to do; tho' I borrowed not one minute from the Lord's day, to prepare for it, by study or otherwise.* But, on the other hand, if I had, at any time, borrowed from this day any time for my secular employments, I found it did further me less, than if I had let it alone; and therefore, when some years' experience, upon a most attentive and vigilant observation, had given me this instruction, I grew peremptorily resolved never, in this kind, to make a breach upon the Lord's day; which I have strictly observed for above thirty years.

This relation is most certainly and experimentally true, and hath been declared by me to hundreds of persons, as I now declare it to you.

IT is a fair step towards happiness to delight in the conversation of wise and good men; where that cannot be had, the next point is to keep no company at all.

A woman's tears soften a man's heart; her flatteries his head.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT ON GRANT.

Hon. Isaac N. Morris, an old and influential Democrat of Quincy, Illinois, made a long and able speech lately in favor of Grant and Colfax. The conclusion of it was as follows:

If you ask me to forget the rebellion—if you ask me to blot out from my recollection the memory of the five hundred thousand brave patriots who died that their country might live—some of whose graves you have been strewing affectionately to-day with flowers, sweet emblems of gratitude—if you ask me to shut my eyes to the widows, and orphans, and maimed soldiers left by the war—if you ask me to assist in restoring to power treason and traitors their auxiliaries—if you ask me to embrace men whose hands are stained with the precious blood of our fallen heroes, and who only wait for a favorable opportunity to overthrow the Government, I tell you frankly I am not with you in that.

If you ask me to lift my voice against the Great Captain to whom we are more indebted for our preservation as a nation than to any other living man, and who has written his principles with the point of his sword on the national records, and enstamped his fidelity to liberty on the national heart, I tell you plainly I cannot do that. I claim to have some little gratitude left. The ensuing four years will, in my judgment, be the most dangerous and eventful in our history, and we must have one at the head of the Government who will be equal to the emergency, or we will sink under the weight of a crushing revolution. No tremulous hand must be at the helm; no politician who will seek only his own interest at the expense of national security. I need hardly add that, if I live until November and can reach the polls, appealing to the God of Hosts for the rectitude of my intentions; and believing I shall be serving the best interests of humanity and my country—believing there is a necessity which rises far above conventional platforms and party demands, requiring every patriotic citizen to do his duty—I shall cast my vote, Democrat though I have always been for the incorruptible patriot, the best judge of character, and the best thinker I know in the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, and go thou and do likewise, counting it a great privilege.

"I would rather have Grant, if he's silent and still,
Than an empty declaimer of words;
I would rather have Grant with his good honest will,
Than one from noisy political herds.

"His deeds are all written in the face of the world,
And he who desires can read them afar;
He stands forth to-day with his banner unfurled
In the light of his acts—Our National Star."

PARENTAL FAULT-FINDING.

BY J. S. C. ABBOTT.

Do not be continually finding fault.—It is at times necessary to censure and to punish. But never make this your habit. Be ever more careful to express your *approbation of good conduct than disapprobation of bad.* Nothing can more discourage a child than a spirit of *incessant fault-finding* on the part of its parents. And hardly any thing can exert a more injurious influence upon the disposition both of the parent and the child. There one two great motives influencing human action, hope and fear. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good conduct by the desire of pleasing, rather than by the fear of offending? If a mother never express her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring when she sees any thing amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy. They feel there is no use in trying to please. The disposition becomes hardefied and soured by this ceaseless fretting. At last, finding that, whether they do well or ill, they are equally found fault with they relinquish all effort to please, and become heedless of reproaches.

But let a mother approve of a child's conduct whenever she can. Let her show that his behavior makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please, by smiles and affection. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart, some of the noblest and most disirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition under a cheerful spirit. Your child has been during the day very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him asleep for the night, you take his hand and say, "My son, you have been a very good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves little children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy." This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when with more than ordinary affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son," he leaves the room with his heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.—*Mother's Assistant.*

WHAT BREAKS DOWN YOUNG MEN.—It is a commonly-received notion that hard study is the unhealthy element of college life. But from tables of the mortality of Harvard University, collected by Professor Pierce from the last triennial catalogue, it is clearly demonstrated that the excess of deaths for the first ten years after graduation is found in that portion of each class inferior in scholarship. Every one who has been through the curriculum knows that where Æschylus and political economy injures one, late hours and rum punches use up a dozen; and that two little fingers of Morpheus are heavier than the loins of Euclid. Dissipation is a swift and sure destroyer, and every young man who follows it is as the early flower, exposed to untimely frost. Those who have been inveigled in the path of vice are named "Legion," for they are many—enough to convince every novitiate that he has no security that he shall escape a similar fate. A few hours of sleep each night, high living, and plenty of "smashers," make war upon every function of the human body. The brains, the heart, the lungs, the liver, the spine, the limbs, the bones, the flesh—every part and faculty—are over-tasked, worn and weakened by the terrific energy of passion and appetite loosed from restraint, until, a dilapidated mansion, the "earthly house of the tabernacle" falls into a ruinous decay. Fast young man, right about!—*Exchange.*

I DON'T CARE is a voracious bloodsucker on the happiness of thousands.

STERLING ADVICE.

A lady makes some sensible suggestions in a London journal on the subject of Marriage or Celibacy, a few of which we annex and say that there is a great deal of truth in them:

"When a girl marries, she ought, to a certain extent, to give up her acquaintances, and consider the company of her husband the best company she can have. The young wife must learn cooking carefully, if she does not already have a good knowledge of it. There are many excellent cookery books, but she must not follow them implicitly.

"My own plan of some time after I was married, was to take some dish and prepare it once according to the receipt given, and note carefully what ingredients could be dispensed with. The second time I generally managed it at half the expense. A useful plan is to keep a blank book in the kitchen table drawer, and whenever a deviation from the orthodox cookery book is made to jot it down. Do not wait till you have washed your hands; let the book be finger marked rather than lose an idea.

"You will thus learn more of household economy than if you trust to memory alone, and when you daughters grow up, what a fund of practical information it will be for them. To a great extent the celibacy of our young men is owing to the way in which girls are brought up. Through mistaken kindness mothers often do themselves what they ought to make their daughters do. Let them teach them housekeeping, on a fine methodical plan, and they will then learn their history, French, and music all the better.

"It is natural and right that a mother should wish to see her daughters well educated, and even highly accomplished, and it is a mistake that good and careful education would unfit a girl for the homely duties of cooking, dusting &c. On the contrary, those duties would be better performed, and if mothers would, at the same time that they seek talented instructors for their daughters, impart to them some of their own culinary talent, there would be more good wives and more marriages.

"Little girls should be taught, as early as possible, to perform simple household duties neatly, and as they grow older let them become gradually acquainted with the theory of housekeeping in such a manner that when they are married they will be able to adapt themselves to their circumstances, and be useful as well as pleasing companions to their husbunds."

HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS.

The wide-awake, hard-working men are the most successful business men of our large cities. Neither wealth nor honorable positions can be picked up in the streets like lost money. They must be obtained by steady, uncompromising labor. The New-York correspondent of the *Boston Journal* shows how a young man of that city worked and persevered until he became cashier of the bank where he was first employed as an The cashier of one of our leading banks resigned some time since, and the paying teller was immediately elected to fill his place. He was quite a young man, and was promoted over the heads of those who had been in the bank many years in subordinate positions.

The secret of the promotion is well worth knowing:

He entered the bank when quite young. He resolved to make himself useful. Living farthest away—some miles out of the city—he was the first at his post in the morning. Having the farthest to go, he was the last to leave. He never was afraid to work, and never hesitated to lend a hand when his own duties were done. Others would go out to restaurants and hotels for their lunch. He brought his with him and ate it in a little closet.

For his own pleasure he never left the bank during business hours. If any of the clerks wanted to go away he was always ready to take their place. He could always be found and was prompt at any call. His spare time was devoted to an intelligent study of his business. As paying teller he was very popular. He was never snappish or ungentlemanly. Growling, grumbling, unreasonable customers could not irritate him, He overstayed his time to accommodate men who were belated with their checks.

As cashier, he is the same genial, agreeable, prompt officer that he was in subordinate life. Men disappointed in their discounts take a refusal from the cashier with a better spirit than they do an accommodation from some men. He still keeps up his habits of close attention to business, and takes his frugal lunch in his closet, as he did when struggling for a position. Those who fail in life, or are desiring success, had better look at this incident and copy the example.

COOL.—As General Scott's army was marching triumphantly into the City of Mexico, a procession of monks emerged from the gate of a convent situated on the eminence at the right, and advanced with slow and measured tread until they met the army at right angles. The guide or leader of the procession was a venerable priest, whose hair was whitened with the frost of many winters. He held in both hands a contribution box, upon which there was a lighted candle; and when within a few feet of the procession halted. As the army proceeded, many a true believer dropped some small coin or other into the good priest's box. Ultimately there came along a tall, gaunt, limber-sided, gander-legged Yankee, who, on seeing the poor priest, thrust his hands into his breeches pockets, as if in search for a dime or something of the kind. The priest observed this movement, advanced as usual, while Jonathan, holding forth a greasy roll of paper, commenced very deliberately to unfold it. The holy man anticipated a liberal donation, and put on an air of the most exquisite satisfaction. Jonathan continued to unroll piece after piece of twisted smoking tobacco. He next thrust his hand into another pocket, and drew forth a clay pipe, which, with the utmost deliberation, he proceeded to fill by pinching off small partioles of the tobacco. When this was done, having replaced his tobacco in his breeches pocket, he stooped forward and lighted his pipe by the expectant priest's candle, and making an awful inclination of the head (intended, perhaps, for a bow), he said, "Much obleeged to ye, squire," and tramped on.

TRUTH is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly amid her hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood like a statue at his post, and the philosopher's lamp burned dimly in the recesses of his chamber. But a moral darkness involved the nations in its enlightened shadows. Reason shed a faint glimmering over the minds of men; like the cold and insufficient shining of a distant star. The immortality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations unto heaven undiscovered, and his future obscured in a cloud of mystery. It was at this period that two forms of ethereal mold hovered about the land of God's chosen people. They came like sister angels, sent to earth on some embassy of love. The one of majestic statute and well formed limb, which her snowy drapery hardly concealed in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strength and confidence. Her right arm was extended in an impressive gesture upward where night appeared to have placed her darkest pavillion, while on her left reclined her delicate companion, in form and countenance the contrast of the other. She was drooping like a flower moistened by refreshing dews, and her bright but troubled eyes scanned them with ardent but varying glances. Suddenly a light like the sun flashed out from the heavens and Faith and Hope hailed with exciting songs the ascending star of Bethlehem. Years rolled away, and the Stranger was seen at Jerusalem. He was a meek, unassuming man, whose happiness seemed to consist in acts of benevolence to the human race. There were deep traces of sorrow on his countenance, though no one knew why He grieved for he lived in the practice of every virtue, and was loved by all the good and wise.

By and by it was rumored that the Stranger worked miracles, that the blind saw, that the dumb spake, the dead arose, the ocean moderated its chafing tide; the very thunder articulated. He is the Son of God. Envy assailed him to death.

Thickly guarded they slowly ascended the Hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent Him to the earth. But Faith leaned on his arm, and Hope dipping her pinions in His blood, mounted to the skies.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—Without friends what is man? A solitary oak upon a sterile rock, symmetrical indeed in its form, beautiful and exquisitely finished, out-rivaling the most lauded perfection of art in gracefulness and grandeur, but over which decay has shaken her black wing, and left its leaves blighted; its limbs contract as they die; its roots, rottenness, and its bloom death; a scathed, lifeless monument of its pristine beauty. When the rebuffs of adversity are rushing us earthward, when the clouds are black above, and the muttering thunder growls along the sky, when our frame is palsied by the skeleton hand of disease, or our senses whirled in the maws are torn by the separation of some beloved object, while our tears are yet flowing upon the fresh turf of departed innocence—in that time it is the office of friendship to shield us from the portentous storm, to quicken the fainting pulses of our sickly frame, to bring back the wandering star of mind within the attraction of sympathetic kindness, pourthe "oil and balm" of peace into the yet festering wound, and deliver the achingheart from the object of its bleeding affection.

FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES.

It is well known that the Koran of Mahomet contains many passages copied from the sacred writings. Among others, the Arabian prophet has give a place to those precepts of our adorable Redeemer, which recommend forgiveness of injuries, and overcoming evil with good. One day the Caliph Hassan, son of Hali, being at dinner, a slave unfortunateiy let fall a dish of meat reeking hot, which scalded him severely. The slave fell on his knees, exclaiming, in the language of the Koran, "Paradise is for those who restrain their anger." "I am not angry with thee," replied the Caliph. "And for those who forgive offences against them," continued the slave. "I forgive thee thine," responded the Caliph. "But above all for those who return good for evil," added the slave. "I set thee at liberty," rejoined the Caliph, "and I give thee ten dinars." Will not this Mahometan rise up in judgment, and condemn many who call themselves the followers of the merciful Jesus, but live under the power of a merciless and unforgiving temper?

WOMAN'S WORD BOOK.

Eden—A garden where bonnets were unknown and scandal uninvented. Woman soon gave notice to quiet.

Engaged—Occupied for a time in making a fool of a man,

Enough—obsolete.

Eve—The only woman who never threatened to go and live with her mother.

Face—A sketch given us by Nature to be filled up in colors.

Fan—An article without which no lady's dress is complete or decent.

Facination—the art of nailing an admirer to his seat. Part of the old Serpent's legacy.

Fashion—The modern Juggernaut, always asking for new victims.

Feather—The only thing she wants to be, the lightest of creatures.

Female—As much an insult to a woman as 'black man' is to a nigger

Fiction—Tales of constancy.

Flattery—A refreshment she can never have too much of.

Future—Past thinking about for the present.

A HOME THRUST FROM FLAVEL.—"Two things a master commits to his servant's care," saith one "the child and the child's clothes." It will be a poor excuse for the servant to say at his master's return, "Sir, here are all the child's clothes, neat and clean, but the child is lost!" Much so with the account that many will give to God of their souls and bodies, at the great day. "Lord, here is my body, I am very grateful for it. I neglected nothing that belonged to its content and welfare; but for my soul, that is lost and cast away forever. I took little care

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

A PARTING WORD.

KIND FRIENDS: Again it becomes my duty to bid you a kind FAREWELL! When this duty devolved upon me, a little over four years ago, I little thought to resume one of the editorial chairs of the INQUIRER so soon thereafter, but, you know, there is a "destiny shapes our ends," and now after over three years of anxious and ceaseless toil, with "hat in hand," I stand awaiting the "drop of the curtain."

This time I bid you GOOD-BYE, without a hope of ever meeting you again in the capacity, which I now, for a second time, sever. The years of incessant labor which I have spent, for our mutual advantage, it is needless to say, have been, in very many respects, years of pleasure and profit. The only regret that I have is that so little has been accomplished.

In every relation in life I invoke upon you, one and all, GOD'S choicest blessings.

It is unnecessary for me to refer to my successor, who has been my companion in pleasure and pain, "through good report and evil report" for three years and upam.

To my brethren of the PRESS, who have ever treated me with the greatest courtesy, I return my warmest acknowledgements and I assure them that they will ever find in me one who can appreciate their arduous labors.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, Pa. July 15, 1868.

HORATIO SEYMOUR'S STATESMANSHIP.

The Democrats, in selecting Horatio Seymour as their candidate for President. urge his eminent fitness as a statesman for the high position. But in this particular his record falls far below that of General Grant, who has performed important civil duties since the close of the war, and has shown himself possessed of administrative ability equalled by but few men of the present age. Mr. Seymour's civil services have never been exercised out of his own State, he never having held any legislative or administrative position under the National Government. He has neither been in Congress nor in the Cabinet, and, in short, is nothing but a prominent State politician, the head and front of the Albany Regency.

The whole civil career of Mr. Seymour, on which the claim of statesmanship rests, may be briefly and truthfully summed up as follows: He was in the lower branch of the New York Legislature from 1845, and was defeated for Governor by Washington Hunt in 1850, *running behind his ticket*, the rest of which was elected. He was, however, elected Governor in 1852, the Pierce campaign, but again *ran behind his ticket*. In 1854 he again ran for Governor, and was defeated by Myron H. Clarke, said to be the weakest man ever nominated for Governor by the Whig party in York. For the next eight years Mr. Seymour figured only as President of Democratic Conventions, and wrote a number of partisan letters, being entirely out of public life. In 1864 he again ran for Governor, and was elected over General Wadsworth. It was during this term as Governor of New York that he addressed the New York orphan asylum burners, and baby killers as "my friends," and virtually instigated these rioters in their antagonism to the draft which had been ordered by President Lincoln. He also, whilst Governor, prophesied the defeat of the Union armies, declared the war a failure, and at the time of the July riots was informed by General Dix that he had troops enough to take care of the rioters and of Mr. Seymour also. He sympathized with the rebellion in every way in his power during his whole term as Governor, and but for the fall of Vicksburg and the victory at Gettysburg, at the time of these riots, would undoubtedly have greatly embarrassed the Government in the further prosecution of the war. His term as Governor closed in 1864, when he was badly beaten by Mr. Fenton, again *running behind* his ticket.

The whole civil service of Mr Seymour therefore, on which is based this claim of statesmanship, is about the same as that of the Hon. Thomas Swann, with the exception that he has never performed the important duties of Mayor of a city or President of a Railroad Company. He was four years in the House of Delegates, served two terms as Governor of New York, with an interval of ten years in private life, and has three times been defeated in running for the same office. He has always run behind his colleagues on the State ticket, and hence has shown more popularity with the political managers than with the voters of his own party.

Of General Blair's statesmanship it is not necessary to speak.—*Baltimore American.*

A TEXT EXPOUNDED.

The following is what the democratic party in their platform, first of all, demand:

"First. Immediate restoration of all the states to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people."

It sounds well; but before approving it, there are reasons for wishing to know exactly what is meant by each of its general terms. What, in the democratic view, is "reconstruction?" What are the "rights of the states?" What do they understand by "civil government?"

For, while the democratic party in New York were moking this platform and demading "immediate restorat on," the democratic party in Congress were working unanimously to defeat the bill for restoring the rebel states, It is clear, therefore, that they do not mean by "restoration" the same thing that the people mean by it.

The difficulty seems to be satisfactorily met by the comments of the democratic leaders. The kind of restoration they demand is thus described by Frank P. Blair, their candidate for vice President, in the letter which he wrote for the Convention:

"We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts."

But how to get a President who will disperse and overthrow Congress. is a previous question. This is answered by Mr, Wade Hampton, who declared at the ratification meeting in this city, on Thursday last, that his party must seize the polls in the South, and have the white vote cast alone. He declared:

"I want you all to register an oath that when they do vote their vote shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them."

Of course he means that the mob thus to be raised shall decide who has "a majority of white votes!"

But this language was evidently carefully adapted to the latitude and to the somewhat sensitive ears of Governor Seymour's "friends." Mob law has its charms for them; but they do not like secession. But when the delegates get to Richmond they tell the people more plainly what the mean.

Thus Ex-Confederate Governor Vance, of North Carolina, there said "he could talk more familiarly of the wrongs of the South here than at ahe North." Accordingly, he declared himself still "a rebel," and argued at length that "*what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair.*"

Indeed, in the Richmond atmosphere there is a disposition to simplyfy the canvass to this one issue—Seymour and the rebellion against Grant and the Union. Thus Ex-Governor Wise, in his eloquent way, reasoned that since the candidates were acceptable to the rebels, the platform was of no account at all.

"He did not care for the platform. It told a lie in its first resolution. *It said secession was dead; that was not so; secession was more alive than ever.* He supported the nominees, and especially Blair, becauae he had declared that he would assume military power."

Now Mr. Buckalew, Senator from Pennsylvania, rashly denounces Mr. Blair and his letter, and protests that the Democratic party does not, and cannot mean to sustain him, and to make war against the Southern State Governments and against Congress. Mr. Bucdalew is wrong. He stands entirely alone, and must either retract all this, and adopt Blair and aparchy, or leave that party deliberately oppose the whole process of legal reconstruction. They demand "immediate restoration" instead. Mr. Blair alone points out a means of accomplishing this, and so makes the platform practical. He did it in a letter which presented this as his claim to a nomination, and the party nominated him at once. His interpretation of its doctrines is sustained, clearly and emphatically, in New York, in the presence of the Convention itself, and by Democratic speakers throughout the country.

Nor is the Democratic platform itself with out a very plain declaration on this point; or, at least, one that seems meant to be plain, the style of the whole document being so loose, ungrammatical and extravagant that there are few sentences in it which are really intelligible throughout. It declares:

—"we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpation and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void."

Now, the phrase "acts, so called, of Congress, as such," may mean much or little. Perhaps the writer wanted to hint that the body now acting "as such" is not really a Congress, since those bright lights of democracy—J. Davis, Toombs and Rhett—have left it. But however this may be, there is no doubt that the sentence is a direct approval of Mr. Blair's letter.

If the acts by which Congress has reconstructed the southern states are "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," it is surely not the duty of the President to obey and enforce them. What can he do but "disperse" the state governments, and "trample under foot" Congress itself, as Mr. Blair declares it his purpose to do?

If there be any men of peace among the democrats, like Mr. Buckalew—any men of thought or of patriotism who are not ready? to fight for the confederacy under a changed name—the party will doubtless quietly let them leave it rather than abate one jot of its revolutionary doctrine—*Evening Post.*

WHILE the rebel Democracy never tire of heaping abuses on the head of Thaddeus Stevens, he occasionally wins a tribute from some honest enemy like the following from the Galveston (Texas) *Bulletin*:

"While we disagree with him and disapprove of many of his projects, we cannot but admire his terrible earnestness. No man not thoroughly convinced of his own rectitude and of the innate wisdom of his acts, would, day by day, follow them out with such intense anxiety, while the clods of the grave were crumbling beneath his feet. Day after day he totters or is carried into the House, straining the brittle threads of life, for the purpose of accomplishing a political act—an act from which he can gain no possible good, but which he professes to believe necessary for the good of the country and of its people. No man can read the daily reports of Congress, and doubt the honesty of this old man nor the pureness of his motives, however much he may doubt their wisdom. Right or wrong, still the sight of Thaddeus Steavens, battling for that which he thinks is right, with scarcely an hour's lease of life, is one of the grandest views of human nature that the manhood of the present century has afforded us."

CONGRESS has just passed a bill abolishing the Freedmen's Bureau, to take effect at the end of the present year. The Congressional plan of reconstruction having now successfully established civil governments in all but three of the States recently in rebellion the necessity for protecting the helpless freedmen ceases and the expense with it. But for copperhead opposition this action might have been taken long ago and all the States been restored long ere this.

BLAIR AND REVOLUTION.

Gen. Frank P. Blair is the Democratic nominee for Vice-President. Gen. Blair *was* a Republican, but has, for the last two or three years, been a bitter Copperhead. The following letter of very recent date, embodies Gen. Blair's bid for the honor he has achieved. It will be seen that he takes ground distinctly for overturning the new State Governments at the South by force and violence. A Democratic "President elect" is to treat those governments as nullities, employ the Army to overthrow them, and allow others to by set up wherein none but Whites are to have any voice. And then Congress is to be "reconstructed" accordingly. Hear him:

WASHINGTON, June 30.—*Col. Jas. O. Broadhead*—SIR: in reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following, as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest: The Reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States, so long excluded, will have been admitted; suffrage established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot. therefore undo the Radical plan of Reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce Reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of 20 spurious Senators and 50 Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way restore the Government and the Constitution, an that is for *the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet bay State Governments, allow the White people to reorganize their own goverments, and elect Senators and Representatives.* The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the White people of the South, and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligation, of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country,

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenue and resources of the Government and destroy its credit, make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpation of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle. Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Americans! if you want another Civil War inaugurated, vote the Blair ticket! He tells you just how he will set it going. Mark him!

BRICK POMEROY ON THE CANDIDATES OF THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

Hasty speeches are proverbially dangerous. Brick Pomeroy is an infallible authority with the unterrified in this section. Just previous to the New York Convention, in discussing the merits of the various candidates he commented upon Seymour as follows:

Governor Seymour is trying to put the public mind asleep upon the bond question, and leave the ploughholders to sweat, and stagger, and starve, under the load of taxation, to pay the bondholders their semi-annual interest in gold, and their taxes in addition, by telling the country that the financial question should not be brought into the canvass this year, that everything is well enough as it is, if you will only make the Government economize in its expenditures, and that a generation hence will be time enough to talk about the national debt. How false and deceptive! It takes one hundred and twenty-five millions in gold—say $175,000,000 in greenbacks, at the present depreciation—to pay the interest on the bonds. This load upon industry—this drain upon the resources of the ploughholders—Gov. Seymour proposes to continue without change for a generation or more! Why? Because he has not courage to grapple with the question like a statesman and a patriot! And because the bondholders have got him in their toils, and are using him to uphold their interests, and enslave the ploughholders!

Our Copperhead cotemporaries can take all the comfort out of that, that they can get.

The *valiant* F. P. Blair is disposed of in the following laconic style.

Has the Democratic party fallen so low as to be used by such creatures? Is it so craven as to allow such fellows to say what it shall do or what it shall not do? One of these Blairs has the impudence to say that the party cannot be united on any one of the candidates already named—some new man must be taken up! Think of it! Look it over! O, the sublimity of this fellow's conceit! Where's Train? Send for Train! He only can match him!

Verily Brick was a little too fast this time; he spoke too soon and will doubtless find it a little troublesome to reconcile such spicy comments, with the fulsome adulation that he will now be called on to pay these *illustrious* candidates. Verily Miles O'Reilly is not the only one who put his foot in it.

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.—The following evidently gratuitous advertisements are going the rounds of the press. We give them place in our columns:

WANTED—A KNOT HOLE, of unusually small size. Address S. P. CHASE, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE CHEP—199,950 copies of a Life of George H. Pendleton, as the author (and his subject) are about to leave for Egypt. Address G. M. D. BLOSS, Cincinnatti, Ohio.

GOING AT A SACRIFICE—A few Shares of Pendleton Stock, as I can Sey-mour profit in another speculation. W. S. STOREY, Chicago Times.

WANTED—All the copies extant of my letters accepting the Copperhead situation, particularly that in which I call them "patriotic citizens." S. P. CHASE, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR GENERALS.—We have a small consignment of Major Generals (new stock) which we will sell off cheap to close out, as we have gone into another line and have no use for shoulder straps. Address DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE, New York.

SIGNIFICANT.—The *Charleston Mercury*, a paper which did as much, if not more, to bring about the Rebellion, than any other journal in the South, in a late article, asks why another rebellion should not be inaugurated should Seymour be elected. It takes its cue from Frank Blair's bid for the Democratic nomination. Significant, ain't it? Peace men, look at it!

TO THE RETURNED VETERANS OF PENNSLVANIA.

Speech of General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, at the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in New York.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, presented the committee from the Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors. They were requested to take positions on the platform.

This is the same gentlemen who, while Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, decided that you soldiers had *no right to vote*, and that the draft to fill your regiments was unconstitutional.

Mr. Ewing said: If it were appropriate for me, it would be impossible for lack of voice to express this convention the thankfulness which I, and the members of the convention, and of the committee, feel for the cordial and enthusiastic manner of this reception. We feel that the members of the two conventions, however widely separated their paths may have been in the past—

meaning the paths through Virginia and Georgia—

will march henceforth in one line. [Applause.] We earnestly wish to accomplish the purposes of the war, as we understand them [applause]—the truly cordial, unconditional restoration of this Union. [Applause.] We have no sympathy for those purposes that have been falsely and dishonestly substituted by the Republican party for the avowed objects of the war. [Applause.] We care not for the dogma of negro suffrage; we abhor their measure of white disfranchisement. [Applause.] We look upon them as enemies of the Republic, when we see them endeavoring, by means of that power which a great, confiding people submitted to them, to undermine and overthrow the settled foundation of our Government. [Applause.] We cannot we shall not associate with them longer. [Applause.] We earnestly wish to associate with the great body of the Democratic party, North and South [applause], with thousands against whom we fought during the war [applause]—

meaning rebels who starved your comrades to death at Andersonville—

with thousands who, perhaps, felt coldly in the North towards the Union cause while the war went on—

meaning the Nothern Copperheads who called you Lincoln's hirelings, cheered for Jeff Davis, shot down your comrades in the streets of Baltimore and New York, and hanged innocent negroes to street lamp-posts—

with all of those who now cordially accept as the established theory of the Constitution that the Union is unseverable, and who will stand by and defend the Constitution as interpreted by the Government and the Supreme Court. [Applause.] Since our meeting here we have had the pleasure of friendly intercourse—

meaning champagne-drinking and hand-shaking with men who murdered your companions in cold blood at Fort Pillow—

with many of the most prominent generals of the Confederate army [applause.]

"Confederate" is a pleasant term for "rebel."

Knowing them to be men of honor,

who stole the boots and coats of Union prisoners, shipped infected clothing to Northern cities, and attempted to destroy the city of New York by incendiarism,

comparing views with them, and feeling that their views and our views as to the present and future policy of the Government coincide, we will take them by the hands as brothers [applause]

the hand yet red with the blood of the immortal Lincoln.

Forgetting past issues and passions, we will recognize as political enemies only those who are plotting to overthrow the Union of the States and our constitutional form of Government, and we will recognize as political friends all of those who will sustain us in endeavoring to overthrow that party. [Applause.]

—meaning the great party which sustained you during the whole war.

I thank you, gentlemen of the convention, for the very enexpected honor of being called upon to address you, and beg you will excuse me.

Three cheers were then given for General Ewing.

W. D. Dowdell, of California, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the address of the Soldiers' and Sailors, Convention, just read, be received and entered upon minutes of our proceedings, and become a part and parcel of the proceedings of this convention.

In the name of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic we thank you, Gen. Ewing, for you frankness.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

Many people are at a loss to account for the declension of so many from the Republican ranks especially of those who came over during the war. But it can all be accounted for on principles as old as creation. The man who holds true Republican views occupies of necessity a higher moral position from which in the weakness of his human nature he is at all times liable to fall, and nothing but continual effort and advancement can keep him in that position. The moment he begins to decline his natural tendency by force of moral gravitation is toward copperheadism. On the contrary to rise from copperheadism to Republicanism requires a vigorous and sustained effort toward moral elevation and the moment the effort ceases, the subject inevitably falls back to his old condition. Many, who, quickened by love of country during the war, rose for the time to the ranks of Republicanism, lacking the stimulus of the country's imminent danger to sustain them, will backslide and return to their old level and their last estate will be worse than their first because more hopeless.

W. B. MANN AND ISAAC HAZLEHURST the rival Republican candidates for the District Attorneyship in Philadelphia have both withdrawn. The withdrawal of Mann indicates the complete triumph of the reform movement over the ring and Hazelhurst's withdrawal will enable the party to put in nomination a candidate acceptable to the whole party, completely heal all dissensions and enable us to roll up an overwhelming majority in Philadelphia at the coming election.

BELOW PAR—The Counterfeit Greenback Pendleton Repudiation badges shown about town so boastfully just before the Copperhead nominations were made. The cops have the dumps over Pendleton's defeat and though they *see it* all now some of them absolutely refuse to Sey-mour.

EARTHQUAKE WAVES ON THE PACIFIC. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—"An earthquake wave which followed the recent eruption in the Sandwhich Islands was transmitted to this coast and recored on the Government self registering tide gauges at San Francisco and Astoria in about five hours. On the 23 of December, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted from the coast of Japan to the Golden Gate in 12 hours and 38 minutes. It will be recollected that this earthquake wave caused the wreck of the Russian frigate Diana in the port of Simoda and great loss of life. These facts, which are derived from the best authority, convey a very impressive idea of the tremendous power required to disturb the whole body of an ocean, for a distance of from 3000 to 5000 miles, by a movement distinct from its ordinary tidal swing. It will be seen that the revulsion of the great tidal wave at Hawaii reached the coast, distant over 2000 miles, in five hours, and was observed along a stretch of shore over 13 geographical degrees in length."

There are said to be three Governors in South Carolina, and it is difficult to tell which is the real one—Canby Orr Scott.

The Jews of Memphis have pronounced against Grant. It is not the first time the Jews denounced a Saviour.

GENERAL GRANT.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF HIS "SOLID PUBLIC SERVICES," THE "STEADINESS AND STAUNCHNESS OF HIS PATRIOTISM," AND THE "UPRIGHTNESS" OF HIS CHARACTER.

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department causes a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to *identify General Grant with the Republican party*, are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. Gen. Grant, to be sure, *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts*, but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would indeed have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execut=; *nor is there any evidence that Gen. Grant ever favored, or tried to promote their passage.* President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction by *consenting to execute the laws it has passed* on that subject; and Gen. Grant finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, *without going behind them* to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and Acting Secretary of War differ on any important practical question. The fact that the *Tribune* and other Republican journals object to Gen. Grant that he has never signified his assent to their principles, deserves notice and consideration. *Of the steadiness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and the solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts, nor affects to doubt.* The most perfect loyalty, then, may stand with the most absolute indifference to those objects which the Republican party regards as supreme. Or, to express the same idea differently, devotion to Republican shibboleth is no test of devotion to the country. *On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competiton with this illustrious sodier.* But measure him by the usual Loyal League standards, and it requires a magnifying glass of very extraordinary power to discover *that he has any merit of patriotism at all.*

The *Tribune* is clamorous to have General Grant show his colors and take sides in the party squabbles of the day. *We rejoice that there is one man in the country who is above the necessity of such belittling partisanship.* We trust that Gen. Grant loves his whole country; that he desires the good of all its citizens, without regard to any dividing lines—whether they be lines of party, or section, or race, or color. It is the noblest reward of great services like his, that it exalts the character of this high level; that it enables a man to act nobly without appearing to be pretentious. Gen. Grant is under a moral necessity of respecting the great renown of his past services. It is beneath him to play any common part in vulgar politics. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. *But if in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquilizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the responsibilities of greater fame as a soldier.*

God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests. If he cannot be elected President without such a decent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. We would no more have General Grant become a party politician than, if we had lived in Washington's time, we would have wished him to give and return party blows. As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, *we trust that General Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way, and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long lost cordiality of feeling.—From the New York World.*

A Southern View of the Democratic Platform and Candidates.

[From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.]

We of the South have no interest in this debt. We hold none of the bonds. We were injured by its contraction, inasmuch as it was the means by which our liberties were wrested from us; but still, as we have in good faith gone back into the Union, we are willing—not anxious, by any means—to have it fairly paid. because we want the country to settle down into a condition of peace and prosperity, so that we can develop our own resources. On the whole, we think the platform satisfactory, although we would have preferred an explicit declaration of the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction acts of Congress, as that is a subject so vital to us that we cannot afford to risk any misconstruction.

We could not have asked either, a sounder man on the questions in which the South is interested, than Mr. Seymour. While we have no sympathy with bondholding interest, with which we believe Mr. Seymour is interested and preferred the views of Mr. Pendleton, the suffrage question is the one which overshadows all others, and we wanted to see the strongest man who was sound on that nominated, without reference to anything else.

General Blair was an Abolitionist and a war man, but those are dead issues, and if he was sincere in his recent letter, he will answer our purpose.

The Funding Bill.

The following is the full text of the funding bill passed by the Senate at a late hour on Tuesday the 14th inst. after five days continuous debate:

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted*, &c, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such from and of such denominations as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, at twenty, thirty and forty years respectively, and bearing the following rates of yearly interest, payable semi-annually in coin, that is to say: The issue of bonds falling due in twenty years shall bear interest at five per centum; bonds falling due in thirty years shall bear interest at four and a half per centum, and bonds falling due in forty years shall bear interest at four per centum, which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority, and the same and interest thereon, and income therefrom shall be exempt from payment of all taxes or duties to the United States other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other incomes; and said bonds and proceeds thereof shall be exclusively used for redemption or payment, at option of the holder, or purchase of or exchange for an equal amount of any present interest bearing debt of the United States, other than the existing five per centum bonds and three per centum certificates; and may be issued to an amount in the aggregate sufficient to cover the principal of all outstanding or existing obligations as limited herein and no more, but not to exceed $700,000,000, shall be of the issue redeemable in twenty years.

SEC. 2. And be it further anacted that there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods the sum of $135,000,000 annually, which sum during each fiscal year shall be applied to the payment of interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct; and such reduction shall be in lieu of sinking funds contemplated by the fifth section of the act entitled "an act to authorize the issue of United State notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25th, 1862.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to the terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that this section shall not apply to contracts for the borrowing of currency or the renewal or extension of an indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

A Roman Catholic Council to meet in Rome on December 8, 1869, will be the first of the kind that has met since the Council of Trent in 1545. These council are composed of all the cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops of Rome, and of the world, and are designed to adjudge all questions of schism and heresy, belief and discipline which affect the universal Church. The Pope in person, or by delegates, presides over the Council, and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes cast. General Councils do not create new dogmas, but only interpret and declare what was originally contained in the Scriptures and tradition, and according to the belief of the Roman Catholic Church are infallible coucerning matters of faith.

Dissatisfaction in the Democratic Ranks.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—There continues to be much excitement among the Democrats regarding the nomination of the candidate for the Third Congressional District in opposition to Governor Swann.

Rebel General Wade Hampton spoke at the Democratic Headquarters, last night, to a very large audience. All orators of this kind are eagerly picked up. There is a growing dissatisfaction among Democrats at the preference shown by their leaders for Rebel soldiers for offices and places of honor and profit a large proportion of the city and State offices being filled by them.

MISSISSIPPI, having voted to stay out in the cold, the Democrats begin to realize that they have simply bitten their own noses off, for, had they adopted the constitution—they having a clear majority in the State—they would have had the Legislature, State officers the United States, officers, and, in November the Presidential electors. For abstaining from carrying the State, the Republicans cannot do less than thank the Democrats many times. As long as Mississippi chooses to act in this way and remain under military supervision, she will afflict nobody but her self.—*Pitt. Commercial.*

A telegraphic company has just been organized for introducing a system of telegraphing into China by which all the principal ports of that country are to be united. The principal capitalists in this gigantic enterprise are New York and Boston men, but they have selected ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, as their president, who will, of course, impart great vigor to the enterprise and render it a success.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

IT is thought that Seymour stands a fair chance of carrying the Dry Tortugas.

The New York Citizen (Dem.) heads its editorial on Gov. Seymour's nomination, "Might be Worse."

A Cincinnati paper suggests that the Republicans offer a day of thanksgiving for a happy riddance of the Blair family.

A Missouri paper calls the nomination of Frank P. Blair on the ticket with Seymour letting "the tail go with the hide."

The Tipton Times, the most influential Democratic paper in the VIIIth Indiana District, throws overboard Seymour and Blair.

"FRONT seats reserved for Freedmen," was conspicuously displayed in a handbill calling a Democratic meeting at Jackson, Miss.

GENERAL ROSECRANS is in Chicago, and washes his hands of the Democratic Convention. So does Gen. Sherman, and every other fighting General.

WHY is the Blair family like the small-pox? Because every administration must have it once.—[Cincinnati Gazette. Not any for the Grant administration.

AN exuberant Democrat boasts that his party has stiffened up immensely of late, in fact seems to have suddenly acquired "backbone." Yes, Greenback bone.

GOV. SEYMOUR says in his speech of acceptance he has been "caught up by the tide." He has, sure enough—the tide that will take him up Salt River.

Saying, "Secession is dead," Gov. Seymour's nomination, more head, and defiantly exclaims, "Secession is not dead; it is more alive than ever!"

"BLAIR is unpopular in the South-West," shout all the Democratic papers, finding him unpopular everywhere else. The further down you go, the more popular is Democracy.

FRANK BLAIR says, "the contest before us is for the restoration of our race." Old Blair and "Gummy" view it in that light precisely; it's "the restoration of *our race*," they all say.

The Natchitoches (La.) *Times* is informed that at a meeting held at Ringgold (Bienville Parish) on the 20th ult., 149 colored men joined the Democratic Club. Whew! Think of 149 colored men joining a Seymour Club in this hot weather!

THE Ohio correspondent of *The Times* says that Gen. Grant has only "dogged persistency" to recommend him to public favor. That's just what Pemberton said. "If it was not for his dogged persistency," said he, "I'd have held Vicksburg till doomsday."

The Norwich Bulletin, having read Mr. Belmont's speech, in which he charged the expenses of the war upon the Republicans, says that Gen. Forrest ought to have followed in a speech charging the Fort Pillow massacre upon the "niggers" who were butchered.

The Hartford Times quotes the Blair shirt story, and says: "Keep cool gentlemen, Seymour and Blair will take your shirts off for you in November, beautifully." *Bridgeport Standard* thinks this a friendly admonition to Republicans to watch their clothes-lines.

The Louisville Democrat says: "We regret to see that there is not that cordial unity among Democrats, that loneness of temper, that is needed to secure success. A rivalry, why we need not explain, exists in certain quarters and a jealousy." Can this mean Miles O'Reilly and Sam. Cary?

The New-Haven Register thinks it a question of some importance to know who U. S. Grant is. Just so. Gen. Buckner, on whom Democrats can implicitly rely, can give the desired information.

THE Hon. J. W. Gordon of Indianapolis, who of late years had cast his lot with the Democracy, is unable to swallow the Seymour Blair prescription, and says that he shall vote for Grant and Colfax.

SOME one has recalled the pat verse in the "New Gospel of Peace:" "And now of the Pahdees he was called Saymour, because he could Saymore and mane less than any other man livin."

THE Democrats in Washington and Sunflower Counties, Miss., actually ran a "nigger" for the State Senate. His name is Wm. T. Combash, and he turns out to be a deserter from Co. K. 32d U. S. Colored Infantry.

IT is confidently stated that Gen. John A. Dix, now American Minister at Paris, is one of the thousands of War Democrats who, in refusing to support Seymour and Blair, will heartily sustain Grant and Colfax.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, good Democratic authority, denounces the repudiation platform of the New York Convention.

THE CABINET.—Governor Randall, Secretary McCulloch and Secretary Seward indicate to their friends that they have no interest in Seymour's success.

IT is stated that General John A. Dix, now American minister at Paris, is one of the thousands of War Democrats who in refusing to support Seymour and Blair, will heartily sustain Grant and Colfax.

GENERAL SHERMAN was stopped on the street in St. Louis on Thursday by some enthusiastic Democrats, soon after the Seymour nomination was received, and asked if he would support Seymour. He replied, emphatically, no; that he was for Grant, and that Grant would be elected.

REPUDIATING SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.—Lawrence, July 10.—The *State Journal*, the organ of the Chase movement, says:—"The nomination of Seymour and Blair was coldly received here. The Democratic party has deliberately committed suicide, preferring death to life, choosing the shroud and the shroud and the grave rather than regeneration and the new birth."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON does not conceal his disgust at the New York nominations, pronouncing the ticket a failure. After himself, he preferred Chase, and next Hancock, but the New York and Ohio "ring" was too strong.

THE Hon David Kilgore, formerly representative in Congress from Indiana, and during the past three years a warm supporter of the President, has repudiated the Democratic nominations, and will take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

ON July 4 1863, while Grant was going into Vicksburg, and Meade resting on the glorious field of Gettysburg, Seymour was making a speech in New York in which he declared the resort to arms a *failure*, and denounced conscription.

THE President and the Democratic National Convention each signalizes the National Holiday by similar acts. One pardons traitors while the other is scheming how to restore them to political power.—*Detroit Post.*

THE speakers at the democratic Presidential ticket ratification meeting in New York at Union square were General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina; ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, and Colonel Call, of Florida, all of the late Southern confederacy, and the Hon. Jack Rogers, peace Democrat, late of New Jersey. At this rate the grand campaign between General Grant and General Lee in the battle field will probably be fought over again this summer on the stump.

AMONG the "distinguished Southerners" who went to New York to "give countenance and aid to the Democratic National Convention was General G. Toutant Beauregard. Among Jeff. Davis' papers captured at the collapse of Richmond was the following:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hon. William P. Miles, Richmond, Va:

Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

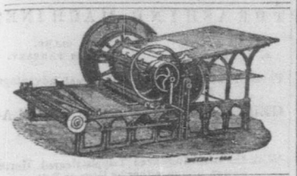
Of course no better evidence of the soundness of Beauregard's Democracy could be found than this. It will be a sufficient credential to any Democratic Convention.

WHY is it, asked a Republican of his rebel Democratic friend, that you have none but rebels in your Nstional Convention from the South? "Well confidentially, and not to be printed, the reason is that all the Union men of the South are Republicans, and all the rebels Democrats, and we could do no better."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

WM. B. MANN has withnrawn his name as a candidate for District Attorney of Philadelphia.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of November, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	60
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be prescnted to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

Local Affairs.

NOTICE.—All the late monthly Magazines for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS— *Doo*-little and *Say*-mour. Grant's plan—*Say*-little and *Doo*-mour.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

BRAG.—The *Gazette* brags of the enthusiasm manifested in their ranks, and predicts the success of their ticket. It's all fudge, gentlemen. You *Sey*-mour than you will ever realize. Your *Pat*-riot chief can never rise.

ON A HIGH.—The thermometer. Ditto—The man who sung "Pat Maloy" at the Democratic meeting on last Saturday night. Excessive heat and too much "mix" produced these results.

GOOD NEWS.—This is the title of a new religious monthly, published by P. S. Wynkoop & Son, 108 Fulton Street, New York. Its literature is of the choicest kind, and a great deal of taste is displayed in regard to its appearance. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

AUTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This is one of the many good magazines published with the idea of furnishing good home literature. The literary contents of the August number are particularly interesting. Published by T. S. Arthur 811, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The August number of this favorite Magazine is on hand filled, as usual with the choicest literature and latest styles of fashion. Every one fond of [illegible] to procure this magazine. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

NEW STORE.—Mr. M. Woodcock has just opened a New Store at Wishart's Mill, Yellow Creek, where he proposes to sell goods of all kinds as cheap as the cheapest. All persons in want of anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. 2t

THE TWO SOLDIERS.—"Let the President *disperse* the carpet bag State Governments," says Gen. F. P. Blair. "Let us have *peace*," says Gen. Grant. Here is plain Democracy arrayed against pure Republicanism. Friends of Law and Order, whom will you sustain in this contest? Surely not the man who now labors to bring about war and revolution. Ponder this well, else you may imperil your country by your vote.

WILL COME OUT.—Notwithstanding the desire on the part of the Republicans to carry on the campaign quietly, large meetings are being held, and unbounded enthusiasm displayed all over the country. The people have made up their minds that the cause of UNION and LIBERTY shall be the winning cause in November. "Tramp, tramp the boys, are marching." Hurrah! for Grant and Colfax!!

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—This leading magazine, for August, is on hand replete with the choicest literature. Among its articles we notice: To and Upon the Amoor River; Among the Andes; John Bull in Abyssinia; Life's Changes; How Fort McAllister was Taken; The Streets of Washington; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer, &c. Published by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

DROUGHT.—The scarcity of rain in some sections in this county during the summer, compared with the numerous showers that have visited other parts, is a remarkable feature of the season. In a portion of Juniata and Napier townships, a suffucient quantity to be of any material benefit, has not fallen for somewhere in the neighborhood of six weeks. As a consequence, the farmers will scarcely realize anything like a full crop. The corn, oats, buckwheat and potatoes, (the principal products of that section,) are almost afailure. We hear no complaints from other parts of the county.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for August. "The Soldier's Widow," a finely executed steel engraving, opens the August number of this charming magazine. Then follows the usual large colored steel engraving, representing the Parisian Fashions. Then a touching engraving, called "Entering into Life"—followed by numerous engravings of dresses, bonnets, paletots, &c., among which we may especially allude to an equestrian plate, as being very well executed. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 318 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

SUN STROKE.—We are informed that Thomas Oldham, an aged and respected citizen of Union Township, in this county died from the effects of the heat one day last week. He had been engaged in the harvest field, but finding the heat too great, started for home, but as it appears, fell dead before reaching the house.

—A man named Henry Moyer, a native of Somerset county, in the employ of George Bowser, in the Western part of this county, also died from the effects of a sun stroke received whilst in the harvest field one day last week.

These are the only cases of sun stroke brought to our notice, as having occurred in this county during the long season of almost intolerable heat that we have undergone. In the large cities the number of deaths during the summer has been fearful—hundreds being reported as having died in a day.

THE SPRINGS.—So far the season has been a very successful one. There have been three hundred and sixty arrivals at the Springs Hotel, and there are about three hundred and twenty-five guests there at present The other houses are proportionately filled. Among the arrivals at the Springs, we notice the following prominent gentlemen and their families:

Judge Wm. Butler, West Chester, Pa.
Hon. L. W. Hall, Altoona.
Judge Grier and family, Philadelphia.
Judge Wm. A. Porter and family, Phil'a.
J. G. Lindell and family, St. Souis.
Com. Murray and family, U. S. N.
W. F. Reynolds, Lancaster, Pa.
Gen. A. G. Fullerton, U. S. A.
Ex-Gov. Curtin and family, Pa.
Rev. Jno. Chambers, Phil'a.
Jno. Moorhead and family, Pittsburgh.
Capt. J W. Piper and family, U. S. A.
Sam'l J. Sharpless and family, Phila.
C. McKibbon and family, Phila.
Rev. F. W. Conrad and family, Phila.
Jno. H. Brown and family, Phila.
Hon. Jas. Veech, Pittsburgh.
Maj. P. B. Wilson, U. S. A.
A. B. Warford and family, Harrisburg.
Hon. A. K. McClure and lady, Phila.
Judge Thompson and family, Phila.
Hon. T. M. Marshall & family, Pittsburgh.
R. C. Gordon and family, St. Louis.
W. A. Hargadine and family, St. Louis.
Hon. Jacob E. Ridgeway and family, Phila
Chas. J. M. Eaton, Baltimore.
Hon. D. M. Bates and family, Delaware.
Col. W. P. Wilson, U. S. A.

GRAND RALLY.—A meeting of the supporters of GRANT and COLFAX, will be held under the auspices of the Campaign Club of Bedford Borough, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bedford, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 25, at 4 o'clock.

HON. A. G. CURTIN,
HON. A. K. MCCLURE,
HON. THOMAS MARSHALL,

will address the meeting. Let the Union men turn out in force, and devote a few hours to the cause of their country. Special accommodations will be provided for the ladies. The Republican SILVER CORNET BAND will be in attendance, and furnish music for the occasion.

CONSISTENT.—The following is the opening sentence of Gen. Frank P. Blair's speech at a Union meeting in St. Louis, after the fall of Sumter:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: The Rebels who inaugurated this war shall not win by it as much territory as they can carry off under their finger-nails!"

Extract from F. P. Blair's Letter bidding for the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President-elect to declare these (the Reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments," &c., &c.

THE WEATHER.—First pleasant, then warm and finally hot, has been the order of the weather since the close of the wet spell about the first of the month. Since then the mercury has ranged from 86° to 95° every day. The highest point, 95° was reached on Tuesday the 15th, about noon. We were favored with a fine shower on Sabbath afternoon since which time the weather has been cooler, with a prospect that the most intense heat of the summer has passed. Such continuous hot weather has not been experienced here for many years, and similar reports come to us from all parts of the country.

HARD WORK.—After considerable "drumming" by the "Special Committee," and the band, a meagre assemblage of the Democracy was gathered together in front of the Mengel House on last Saturday evening. Considerable "chin music" was indulged in by a couple "local" individuals, whom we forbear naming on account of their modesty (?) The affair closed with a song, followed by a darkey "break down." On the whole, the [illegible] with sessions like

CAMP MEETING.—A Methodist Episcopal Camp meeting will be held at Hull's and Deaner's Grove, about four miles North of Schellsburg, on the road to Trout's Spring Mill, Schellsburg charge, commencing on the 21st of August. The best of water and timber for tents immediately at hand. All members of adjoining charges are earnestly requested to tent with us.

A. W. DECKER, P. C.
J. R. AKERS, JUNIOR.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—District school Records for the keeping of the minutes, proceedings, documents, &c., of the District Common Schools, containing articles of Agreement, Collector's Bonds and Warrants, Treasurer's Bonds, and Orders, for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

WE are under the necessity of apologizing to our patrons for the meagreness of our editorial and local columns this week The pressure of business incident upon the change in the proprietorship of the INQUIRER has prevented us from bestowing upon it the usual amount of time and labor.

PERSONS in search of Spring Over Coats, Gents Gauze Under Shirts, Gloves, Collars and Ties, should call at R. W. Berkstresser & Co. Clothing made to order at shortest notice. Remember the place, No. 1 Shuck's Row.

PERSONAL.—We have had the pleasure of meeting with a former citizen of this county, in the person of Capt. J. W. Piper, U. S. A. who is now with his family, paying the Springs a visit. Capt. Piper's command is stationed, we believe, at Columbus South Carolina.

WANTED a good, industrious and energetic gent to canvass Bedford County with a profitable agency. Constant employment and good wages will be given. Further particulars can be had on application at the Inquirer office. tf.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—In the flour market the demand is confined to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels a $7 50@8 25 for superfine, $8 25@9 25 for extras, $9 50@11 25 for common and strictly choice amber wheat extra family, $10@12 for Penn'a and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality, Rye flour is selling at $9 25@9 50 per barrel. There is nothing doing in corn meal. The wheat market is quiet and prices have a downward tendency; sales of Penn'a, Ohio and new Delaware red at $2 35@2 40. Rye is selling at $1 70 ₹ bus. for Penn'a. Corn is quiet but steady, with small sales of yellow at $1 20, and Western mixed at 1 17@1 18, and 10,000 bushels were sold on private terms. Oats are without change; sales of a few thousand bushels at 86@88c for Penn'a, and 89@90c for Delaware. There is nothing doing in barley or malt

MARRIED.

At the residence of her parents, in Bedford, on 16th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Dominic, MARY A. only Daughter of Robert Fyan of Bedford, to M. B. DOYLE, of Toledo, Ohio.

Accompanying the above notice the printers were favored with a bountiful supply of delicious cake, as well as the time honored pecuniary recognition which so many forget. The happy couple will accept our hearty thanks for the kind remembrance, as well as our best wishes for their present and future happiness. May they be permitted to see and rejoice in many anniversaries of the day that made them one. May life's journey be to them as one long, bright, joyous summer day, without a cloud of sorrow or trouble to mar its pleasure.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 1st of July, 1868, by the Rev. A. W. Decker, Mr. GEORGE B. SLEEK, and MISS KATE BORDER, all of Bedford county.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall Quarter will open August 5th. Special attention to those intending to teach. Terms moderate. For information address J. W. HUGHES,
17july4t Railsburg, Pa.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Deffbaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—I. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

JUST ISSUED—The August Number of *Lippincott's Magazine* of Literature, Science, and Education. *Contents*: Dallas Galbraith An American Novel. Part VIII. Echo-Notch. Smoking. Our globe in 1868. In a Month. A Month's Holiday in Germany. Providence. A winter's night in a wintry place. Alas! poor Ghost. Claims of the Bondholders. Leathern Men. Madame la Duchesse. My Acquaintance with Planchette. A Nocturne by Chopin. Garibaldi and Italy. Our Monthly Gossip. Literature of the day. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

ABOUT six months ago, in dead Winter, the Kiowa tribe of Indians, then a hostile band in Texas, made prisoners of a family, of white settlers, consisting of six persons, in Cook county of that State, and carried them into captivity. Before they reached their camping grounds they killed four of the number—the father, mother, uncle and babe. The other two, who were little girls, aged respectively four and six years, they kept as captives. Several weeks ago Col. Leavenworth, the Government agent for this tribe of Indians, had occasion to visit their camping ground, and there found these little children prisoners. He compelled their release, and has brought them to Washington. He had them at the Capitol on Thursday and says that as they are in the world alone without a relative, he proposes that Congress deduct $20,000 from the annuities of the Kiowas to raise and educate them. The Indian appropriation is under consideration in the Senate, and a sufficient sum will undoubtedly be set aside for such an object.

Special Notices.

Lassitude.

throughout the summer solstice. Weakly constituted persons or those of sedentary habits invariably complain of this annoyance. The scorching heat of mid-summer relaxes the system and reduces the vital energies. If the patient is of a nervous temperament this debility unfits him for even the ordinary routine of every-day life. When this state of exhaustion comes on HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will prove a safe and never-failing means of strengthening and restoring the physical organization. This health-giving tonic purifies and infuses renewed vitality into the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs, and acts like a charm on the nervous system. It effectually removes all tendency to languor or depression of spirits. To the weaker sex it is invaluable, as it soothes and braces up, while its powerful effects are of the most beneficial character. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use. It revives the strength, increases the appetite and gives vigor and elasticity to the constitution.

When mothers are nursing HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should especially be taken in regular doses, as in this country, most always, the nourishment is inadequate to the wants of the child. In such cases this inestimable tonic is wonderfully efficacious. Its strengthening virtues are at once apparent. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild and soothing.

Pensions for the War of 1812.

The Governor having signed the Bill granting Pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, we are prepared to make application in the proper form.

This law provides for those who are not worth over $500 in real or personal Estate, and those who served in Pennsylvania regiments, or their widows.

As those applications must be made before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, it will be necessary for those desiring to make application to inform us before hand when they intend to bring in their witnesses so that we can suggest a time when there will be a Judge on hand.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Claim Agents.
may15:tf.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP
A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled, For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE WESTERN DISTLICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DANIEL METZKAR, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 21st day of August, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., before Hastings Gehr, Esq., Register, at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., in Bedford, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
24july2w Clerk of said Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ISAAC F. GROVE, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 21st day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Hastings Gehr, Esq., Register, at the office of J. W. Linginfelter, Esq., in Bedford, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
24july2w Clerk of said Court.

New Advertisements.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS !!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it he most durable of any pump yet patented. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes the water dropping back to the level with the water in the well. Is easily worked, and can be used, by attaching hose, in washing wagons, horses, watering gardens, and in case of fire is of valuable service, as water may be thrown to the distance of from sixty to seventy feet in the air from it by the use of a small section of hose.

This valuable pump is now offered to the public at the following prices:

Three quarter in. Pump.		Inch Pump.	
From 7 to 10 ft.	$15 00	From 7 to 10 ft.	$17 00
" 10 to 15 ft	17 00	" 10 to 15 ft	18 00
" 15 to 20 ft	20 00	" 15 to 20 ft	22 00
" 20 to 25 ft	25 00	" 20 to 25 ft	26 00
" 25 to 30 ft	30 00	" 25 to 30 ft	30 00
" 30 to 25 ft 95c pr ft		" 30 to 35 ft	35 00
" 35 to 55 ft 90c pr ft		" 35 to 40 ft	40 00
" 55 to 60 ft 85c pr ft		" 40 to 50 ft 95c pr ft	

A liberal reduction from the above prices will be made to parties sending us several orders from one place at the same time. In sending orders please give the depth of the well to the top of the platform.

County, rights for sale in Somerset, Fulton, Huntingdon, Franklin, Blair and Centre counties, Address

J. W. ROHM & W. W. SHUCK,
july 17.3m Bedford, Pa.

APPRAISEMENT OF DAMAGES.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by his Excellency, Gov. John W. Geary, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the ninth day of April, 1868, entitled "An act for the Relief of the Citizens of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, whose property was destroyed, damaged, or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the Rebellion," will attend to the duties of their appointment,

At BEDFORD, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 23d, 24th and 25th, at the Washington Hotel.

At MCCONNELLSBURG, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 27th, 28th and 29th.

At GREENCASTLE, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 4th and 5th.

At CHAMBERSBURG, Thursday, August 6th, A. D. 1868.

At which time those interested may attend if they see proper.

A. S. ELY,
W. S. WOODS,
D. W. WOODS,
Attest: Commissioners.
M. W. MCALARNEY, Cl'k.
July 9, 1868.

RULES.—The following Rules will be strictly adhered to in the adjudication of claims by the Commissioners:

I. Applicants for Damages will apply to the Clerk of the Board at the head-quarters of the Board in the different counties, who will furnish them with blank abstracts, which will be required to be filed in addition to the detailed statement.

II. Applicants will be required to make out a detailed statement of their losses, classifying and enumerating the different articles, and giving their different values.

III. They will also be required to state the time, place, manner, and direct causes of their losses, and whether they were caused by the depredations of the Rebels, the demands of the Government, or the excesses of the Union Soldiers.

IV. A second meeting of the Board will be held, if necessary, for final hearing, at which time, additional testimony will be heard, and any information from disinterested persons, as to the validity of any claim, will be thankfully received.

V. All claims must be proved by one or more respectable witnesses, in addition to the oath of the petitioner.

VI. When claims have been assigned, two witnesses in addition to the oath of the assignee will be required.

VII. Assignees claiming damages, will be required to prove the actual cash value of the consideration paid to the assignor.

VIII. All correspondence relating to claims, should be directed to "Damage Commissioners," care of M. W. McAlarney, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penn'a.

By order of the Commissioners.

Attest, M. W. McALRNEY, Clerk.
july17:td

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF

AMMONIA,

AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A

COMPLETE MANURE.

PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the

ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3july:1y

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new style of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the new style of Pictures at very low prices—FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBUMS, at greatly reduced prices; also, GILT, ROSEWOOD, and OILED WALNUT FRAMES AND MOULDINGS—VERY CHEAP. Also, WALNUT BRACKETS for ornamenting parlors.

His FANCY CASES are of the latest style and made of the best material.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED and enlarged from old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. [june19:3m] T. R. GETTYS.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug3, '64:tf.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The undersigned will open a Summer Session in the "Union School House," commencing MONDAY, May 18th, to continue eight weeks. Those who are desirous of becoming teachers can receive instruction in the Theory of Teaching, with any other branches they desire to pursue. All grades of scholars will be admitted.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
Apl 24-4t S. J. JORDAN.

FINE CIGARS.

Go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S NEW STORE, if you wish to get the best five cent Cigar in town. Try their ten cent YARA and HAVANA Cigars, the flavor of which will waft you into enraptured bliss. They have the best assortment of Cigars and Chewing Tobaccos in town. july17

EXPERIENCE teaches all to go to G. R. OSTER & CO.'S large and spacious *new store* to get everything they want, and also to get good goods at MODERATE PRICES. New goods every week, and constantly in store a large and attractive stock of desirable goods. july17

TURNPIKE DIVIDEND.—The managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
17july1t Treasurer.

FOR SALE, one new Norten & Owen, double grinding BARK MILL, either for steam or horse power. For particulars address the subscriber at Cumberland Valley, Pa.

may15:1m. A. SMITH.

SCHOOL BOOKS, twenty per cent. less than usually charged, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c.

Miscellaneous.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
TAKE NOTICE.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Bedford County Poor House will be received at the office of the County Commissioners, in Bedford, until SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, when the contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

The building to be erected on the present Poor House property, to be two stories and a basement in height, large enough to accommodate one hundred and twenty paupers, and to be completed, and ready for use, on or before the 1st day of October, 1869.

The Commissioners will furnish the bricks. All the labor, and all other materials, must be supplied by the contractor.

The plan, with detailed specifications, can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, on, or any day after the 21st inst. The plan and specifications will be made part of the contract, and the contractor will be held to a strict compliance therewith.

All proposals should be addressed to JNO. G. FISHER, Commissioners' Clerk, Bedford, Pa.

MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
PETER M. BARTON,
17july2m Commissioners.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Proposals for the building of a new School House in Schellsburg, will be received until SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, by John E. Colvin, Secretary of Schellsburg School Board. The whole work will be let to one builder, or the masonry, brick-work, plastering, and carpenter-work to separate contractors. Stone work to be put up this summer, and the building to be completed by November, 1869. Proposals to furnish from ninety to one hundred thousand brick will also be received until August 1.

For plan and specifications of building apply to J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, or H. W. Fisher, Bedford. Contracts to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.

By order of the Board of School Directors of Schellsburg Borough.

june19:6t J. E. COLVIN, Sec'y.

HAND BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1868.—READY IN JULY.—Specially adapted for use in the coming Presidential campaign. Will contain all the matter in the Political Manuels of 1866, 1867, and 1868. Compiled from official sources. Will give the whole Political Action of the Government, and of Parties, including Impeachment, Reconstruction, General Politics, Platforms, Acceptance of Candidates, &c., from April, 1865, to July, 1868. Tables on Debt and Taxation, Revenue and Expenditures, Banks, Southern Registration and Votes. Election Tables from 1860 to date. 400 pages, 8vo. cloth, $2.50, post paid.

The Political Manuel for 1868, separately, cloth, $1; paper cover, 75 cents, post paid. Address

EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Clerk of House of Representatives,
17july4t Washington, D. C.

U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at public outcry, at the Hotel of A. Reid, in South Woodberry township, on SATURDAY, the 25th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described property, viz:

2 Copper Stills holding over 100 gallons.
7 Mash Tubs.
3 Kegs.

C. W. ASHCOM, Collector.
Hopewell, Pa., July 14, 1868. 17july1t

Hardware, &c.

AT LYNCH'S

HARDWARE STORE

YOU WILL FIND A

FIRST RATE GRAIN CRADLE,

THE BEST IN BEDFORD.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES & SNATHES,

LOTS OF THEM.

[illegible] AND FORKS,

SCYTHES, STONES AND RIFLES.

FIELD WATER CANS

AND DEMIJOHNS.

ALL KINDS OF ROPE.

CHURNS AND ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, all sizes,

In fact everything usually kept in a

A FIRST CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Call at the sign of the

BIG SAW.

CHILDRENS, CARRIAGES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

AT LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BROUGHT TO

BEDFORD.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

ALSO Hubs, Fellows, Spokes, Bows, Shafts, Spindles, Axles, Springs, Hay Fork Pulleys, Hay Rope, Grain Cradles and Scythes in quanity.

12june68y1 T. M. LYNCH,

HARVEST TOOLS
and MACHINERY at
HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.
SIGN OF THE RED PAD-LOCK.

Russell's Massillon Reapers and Mowers, with which we challenge all competition. Farmer Mowers—Troy Pattern, warranted.

100 Green Castle Grain Cradles. The only *genuine Green Castles* in the county.
Waldron's Grain Scythes.
Beard's Silver Steel Grain Scythes.
Gilt Grain Scythes.
English Waldron Grass Scythes.
Waldron's English Pattern Scythes.
Red Racer Scythes.
Red Rover Scythes.
Queen of the Meadow Scythes.
Dunn's Gilt Scythes.
Gilt Back Scythes.
Silver Steel Scythes.
Black Snake Scythes.
Mowery's Steel Back Scythes.
American Waldron Scythes.
Spring Tooth Horse Hay and Grain Rakes, several of the best patents.
Scythe Snaths in variety.
Hand Rakes.
Pitch Forks.
Horse Hay Forks.
Field Cans.
Scythe Stones and Rifles of all kinds.
Sickles.
Rope, all sizes.
Demijohns.
Hammered Shovel Molds.
Children's Carriages and Wagons.
Ice Cream Freezers.

In short all kinds of Farm Implements and Machinery at lowest cash prices, and the largest general Hardware stock in the county.

Call and see us. may29:tf

Real Estate.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.
5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.
7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $450, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may8.tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The proprietor of the following land having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farm in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farm. viz:

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodbery, containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story

LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing with few of rodsk the buildings.

This farm consists of the bestime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and is in the highest state of cultivation.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
may:8 Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands jo Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North [illegible] bered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
320 acres in Reynolds co., Missouri.
480 " " Shannon " "
270½ " " Bollinger " "
80 " " Franklin " Iowa.

O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penn'a.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The well known "Meyers farm,"

Farm, Garden & Household.

EMBELLISHING THE FARM.

There are many things that can be done on farms to beautify them, at times when other work is not progressing, which will greatly enhance their value in their estimation of taste, and which may not be expensive.—The following article which is going the rounds of our exchanges without credit, is worthy the attention of every farmer.

No farm house can be left without trees around it to furnish shade in warm weather and be inviting; and when such a farm is offered for sale no one will purchase in but a man void of all his taste, and such men do not pay very high price for farms.

Every farm house and the surrounding buildings should be in good repair, and well painted. The fences should be neat, especially those around the frout yard; and immediatly adjoining the house, and the gates should be strong and handsomely constructed, and all keep well painted, so that when a traveller happens to pass that way, he will exclaim, "that is a pretty place!"

It is true, these things do not always give returns to the owners in dollars and cents, excepting in cases of saving buildings, &c., from decay, by the application of paint; but they afford much pleasure to the owners of such beautiful places; if they possess any taste.

For what do we live? Is it solely to secure the food and raiment that is necessary to keep soul and body together, or is it to enjoy, in some degree, the beauties of nature and art, which the world affords? "Behold the lillies of the valley, they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Who made the lilies and the millions of magnificent flowers that dot every field in their season? Who made the thousand of varities of splendid roses, and other flowers to adorn our gardens? It was the same Being who made man, and think you they were made for no good purpose.

Farmers, you greatly mistake your duty in this world, when you consider that you have nothing to do but to dig the earth. The very dispositions of your daughters are moulded in a measure, by the means you afford them to cultivate the floral kingdom, that may be grown in your yards and gardens at a trifling expense.

So, too, is the accerbity of temper in your sons ameliorated and tempered by cultivating a desire for the beautiful. Look wherever you may, and you will find the farmer who ignores all respect for *tidiness*, and the embelishments of his home, where he is, probably, to spend his days, or a large portion of them, and you will find a man with out any feeling of which human nature is snsceptible, selfish in his dealings with his fellow men, and not particularly desirous a neighbor.

On the other hand, when you see a beautiful dwelling, though it be ever so small, with its portals covered by climbing roses, its fruit yard neatly laid out and well stocked with flowers and shrubbery, its garden highly cultivated, and, the whole showing a state of thrift and prosperity, you will find a family who are living as God designs men to live on earth.

What signifies the few dollars it may cost to beautify your homes? You can carry nothing out of this world with you and why not enjoy your lives by making your homes attractive? Farmers, think of this, and turn over a new leaf as soon as you can, without lessening the products of your tarm.

SALT FOR RYE.

In 1865 I sowed about eleven acres of land, which had been entirely impoverished, consisting mostly of light sandy soil, with rye—two bushels of seed to the acre. The field had been in white peas the year before, and had not returned the cost of seed and labor. For the rye it was plowed in July, and buckwheat sown, which was turned over when in blossom and rolled down. The rye was sown in October, broadcast, and after harrowing, ten barrels of refuse Saginaw salt was spread over the field. The result was in some respects extraordinary. Before germination, a tremendous gale, lasting through several days carried volumes of sand off the field, reminding one of the simoons of Sahara. The following winter was open without snow sufficient at any time to cover the rye. During the succeeding summer and fall several severe gales prostrated the timothy and corn in the neighboring fields, but did no injury to this rye, which was of rank growth and attained an unusual height, yielding a trifle over thirty bushels to the acre. The rye crop in my vicinity that year was almost a total failure. In the spring of 1866 clover was sowed by a machine on the young rye, and produced as even a lay and good yield as could be desired.

My deductions from this experiment are, that the salt gave increased growth and stoutness of straw, and an increase of yield and plumpuess of berry, fully confirming, to my mind, the soundness of our revered friend John Johnston's views on the use of salt as a fertilizer for wheat and rye.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

JUDGING HORSES BY APPEARANCES.—I offer the following suggestions, the result of my close observation and long experience. If the color be light sorrel or chestnut, his feet, legs and face white—these are marks of kindness. If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse tor being trained to anything; as respects such horses, the more kindly you treat them the better you will be treated in return. Nor will a horse of this description stand a whip if well fed. If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is dish faced. He may be so far gentle as not to scare, but he will have too much go ahead in him to be safe with every body. If you want a fool, but a horse of great bottom, get a deep bay with not a white hair about him. If his face is a little dished so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse that is not an expert rider; they are always tricky and unsafe. If you want one that will never give out, never buy a large overgrown one. A black horse cannot stand the heat, nor a white one cold. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about the head, the more the better. Selections thus made are of great docility and gentleness.—*Ex.*

LIME AROUND APPLE TREES.—The Cincinnatti Inquirer says: "We have known some farmers make it a succession of years to throw caustic lime around their apple trees in the spring and summer. We once noticed that a tree standing in the immediate vicinity of our dwelling had all at once put forth with a new energy; and we were at a loss for some time to define the cause. On examination we found that a quantity of lime, which had accidentally been spilled and rendered worthless by becoming mixed with the refuse on the stable floor, had been thrown at the foot and around the tree, and to this the principal cause, we immediately accredited the revivescence and renewed fructification of the tree. Taking the hint from the incident, we purchased twelve casks of lime, and applied halt a bushel to each of the trees in our orchard, and found that it produced immediate beneficial effects.

TO PRODUCE LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—Remove the soil around each hill to the depth of half an inch or more, without disturbing the roots; then spread evenly, over an area of twenty inches in diameter, a pound or more of finely pulverized linseed meal or oil meal, and cover it with mellow soil; then spread a mulching of hay or straw two inches deep over the entire surface between the hills. Should the weather be warm and dry a liberal supply of warm water daily will greatly promote the growth of both vines and berries. Pull up weeds and grass among growing strawberries rather than cut them up with hoes, as a system of roots is formed near the surface of the ground which should not be injured with a broad hoe.

HEATING NAILS.—Every one who has used them knows that cut nails are brittle and easily broke (some brands more than others) but when heated to a red heat and then cooled slowly, become soft, and will generally clinch as well as wrought nails. Jacob Abbott thus explains the matter in which a story which he tells in Our Schoolday Visitor:—"Common nails, being cut out from a plate of iron by means of shears working with prodigious force, have the substance of the iron so compressed that they are somewhat brittle, and the points are very apt to break off if we attempt to clinch them. But these common nails can be softened by heating them red hot in any common fire and let them cool slowly. The iron of the nails, which is compressed and made hard by the action of the machine in which it is manufactured, is swelled out again by the heat of the fire and restored to its natural condition.

Humorous.

WHAT is that which ties two persons, but only touches one? A wedding-ring.

WHY are the letters "ox" like an advertisement? Because they are for an-ounce-meant.

WE are advised to watch our tongues, but unfortunately, they are located that we cannot see them.

NEVER buy goods of those who don't advertise. They sell so little that they have to sell dear.

"WOMAN, with all the faults I love thee *still*," was the reply of a husband to his scolding wife.

THE first anniversary of a second marriage is known by the classic and elegant term of *shinplaster wedding.*

AN exchange says the easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good large heart in it. We quite agree with him.

"WELL, now, Mr. *Tree*, if you're going to *leave*, I shall detain your *trunk*," said an incensed landlord to a guest who was in arrears.

How to make your mark—Take a piece of coal or charcoal; or, if these are not handy, take a big pencil.

A bachelor, according to the latest definition, is a man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

A CRITIC, speaking of Parepa's vocalism, says: "We hang upon every note," "This," says a cotemporary, "is a proof of the lady's remarkable power of execution."

JEALOUS WIFE.—"What did that young lady observe that passed us just now, William?" *Unfeeling Husband.*—"Why, my love, she observed rather a good-looking man walking with an elderly female."

A LADY in a city in Western New York informs the public through a newspaper card that "it gives her *pleasure* to acknowledge the receipt of the amount of an accident policy on the life of her husband who was killed in a late railroad disaster."

WHAT is your notion of the true physician?" asked a medical professor of a student, to which the latter replied. "He is an unfortunate gentleman who is every day called upon to perform the miracle of reconciling health with intemperance.

AT one of the hotels in Chicago the landbermaid found a hair pin in your bed this morning." "Well" replied John, "I found a long hair in the butter this morning, but it did not prove that there was a female in it."

THE fellow was witty, says the Boston Bee, who, at a dinner "down East,' lately gave the following:

"Here's health to poverty; it sticks by us when all friends forsake us."

"WHAT do you call this?" said Mr. Jones gently tapping his breakfast plate with his fork. "Call it !" snarled the landlady, "What do you call it?" "Well, really," said Jones. "I don't know. There is not hair enough in it for mortar, but there is entirely too much if it is intended for hash."

JUDGE JEFFRIES, when on the bench, told an old fellow with a long beard, that he supposed he had a conscience as long as his beard. "Does your lordship," replied the old man, "measure consciences by beards? If so your lordship has none at all."

A FRENCH woman once said that she never loved anything. "You loved your children?" suggested a friend. "When they were little." she replied. "And you love diamonds?" "When they are large," she replied.

QUIN, being asked by a lady why there were more women in the world than men replied: "It is in conformity with the other arrangements of Nature, madam; we always see more of heaven than of earth."

A GENTLEMAN on leaving a hotel, where he had been stopping several days, rewarded the attention of an obliging servant with a gratuity. "Ah !" said the grateful Pat, "long may *your Honor live, and may I make your fires hereafter!*"

A "SPIRITED" REPLY.—A poor fellow rescued, half drowned, from a river, was asked to take some spirits and water. "No, I thank you," replied he, "I'll take the spirits alone."

"WHEN IS MAN NOT A MAN?" Why he is not himself when he's a bed, when he's awake, when he's a blow in the nose, when he's a comb in his hair, when he's a pair in his nails, when he's a pick in his teeth, when he's a wink in the eye, when he's a button, in his clothes, when he's a swallow in his hash, when he's a scratch in his ear, and last but not least when he's a bolt in the door.

A GENTLEMAN was chiding his son for staying out late of nights—or rather or early of next morning—and said: "Why, when I was of your age, *my* father would not allow me to go out of the house after dark !" "Then you had a dunce of a futher—*you* had," sneered the young profligate. Whereupon the father very rashly vociferated: "I had a confounded sight better'n than you have, young rascal!"

A CLERGYMAN in a neighborhood city, catchizing the youth of his church, put a question from a catechism to a girl:

"What is your consolation in life and death?" The girl smiled, but bid not answer. The clergyman insisted.

"Well," said she, "since I must tell you, it is a young man that lives on Water street."

At a training down east, after an order was gived to "return ramrods," one of the soldiers broke from the line, and was off at full speed.

"Hallo!" bawled the commanding officer, "where are you going?"

"Down to' Squire Muggins, to return the ramrod I borrowed of him. You said, "return ramrods."

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

New York Column.

"COSTAR'S"

PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

Costar's Exterminators.

"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poisen." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—

"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.

A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—

"Costar's Insect Powder.

Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—

"Costar's" Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of

"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.

Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—

"Costar's" Bishop Pills.

Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you. Don't neglect it. 25c. and 50c. Sizes—

"Costar's" Cough Remedy.

The children cry for it—its a "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections. Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness. Bottles $1.00

"Costar's" Bitter Sweet and Orange Blossoms.

Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle, and see its wenderful quality.

!!!Beware!!! of all Worthless Imitations. None Genuine without "Costar's" Signature. 25c and 50c sizes kept by all Druggists. $1.00 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price. $2.00 pays for any three $1.00 sizes by Express. $5.00 pays for eight $1.00 sizes by Express. Address

HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by HECKERMAN & SON, and by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in PHILADELPHIA, Pa., and in all the large cities.

feb14;

Books.

THE INQUIRER

BOOK STORE,

opposite the Mengel House,

BEDFORD, PA.

The proprietors take pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES:

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

Dream Life,
Reveries of a Bachelor,
Bryant's,
Halleck's,
Jean Ingelow's,
Tupper's,
Poe's,
Milton's,
Whittier's,
Longfellow's,
Tenneyson's,
Bayard Taylor's,
Walter Scott's,
Wadsworth's,
Grey's Poems,
100 Selections;
Two Marriages;
The Initials;
Phœnixiana;
A. Ward, his Book;
Nasby's Letters;
Dictionary of Quotations;
Macauly's England;
Homespun;
Kathrina;
Bittersweet;
Enoch Arden;
Tent on the Beach;
Snow Bound;
Country Living;
Companion Poets;
Tom Brown at Rugby,
Baker's Secret Service; and many others.

NOVELS:

Miss Mulbach's, Dicken's (25 cent edition),
Marryatt's, Sir Walter Scott's (25c edition),
Miss Ellen Pickering's, G. W. M. Reynold's,
Eugene Sue's, Alexander Duma's,
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer's, D'Israeli's,
Wilkie Collin's, George Sand's,
Mrs. Henry Wood's, Wild Western Scenes,
Widow Bedott Papers, Caxton's,
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, Guardian Angel,
Pendennis, The Newcomes,
Young America Abroad, Robinson Crusoe,
Initials, Early Dawn,
Major Jones' Courtship, Charcoal Sketches,
Travels of Major Jones, &c. &c. &c.

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS, &C.:

Large Family Bibles,
Small Bibles,
Medium Bibles,
Lutheran Hymn Books,
Methodist Hymn Books,
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,
History of the Books of the Bible;
Pilgrim's Progress, &c. &c. &c.
Episcopal Prayer Books,
Presbyterian Hymn Books,

SCHOOL BOOKS:

A B C Cards,
Primers,
Osgood's Speller,
Raub's Speller,
Osgood's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers,
Brook's Normal Primary, Normal Mental, Elementary, and Normal, Written Arithmetics,
Mitchell's New First Lessons, New Primary, and Intermediate Geographies,
Brown's First Lines, and English Grammars,
Warren and Mitchell's Physical Geographies,
Lossing's Common School History of the United States,
Webster's Pocket, Common School, and Unabridged Dictionaries,
Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature,
Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature,
Coppee's Academic Speaker,
Sergeant's Standard and Intermediate Speakers,
Young American Speaker,
Western and Columbian Orator,
Schoolday Dialogues,
Northend's Dialogues,
Exhibition Speaker,
American School Dialogue Book,
Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's Copy Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, &c.

TOY BOOKS.

Cinderella,
Mother Goose,
Old Mother Hubbard,
Little Red Riding Hood,
The House that Jack Built,
Grand Father Goose's Rhymes, &c.

STATIONERY.

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Day Books, Ledgers,
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INKS AND INKSTANDS.

Barometer Inkstands,
Gutta Percha,
Cocoa, and
Morocco Spring Pocket Inkstands,
Glass and Ordinary Stands for Schools,
Flat Glass Ink Wells and Rack,
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Hover's Inks,
Carmine Inks, Purple Inks,
Charlton's Inks,
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PENS AND PENCILS.

Gillot's, Cohen's,
Hollowbush & Carey's Payson,
Dunton, and Scribner's Pens:
Clark's Indellible, Faber's Tablet,
Cohen's Eagle,
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Guttknecht's, Carpenter's Pencils, &c.

PERIODICALS.

Atlantic Monthly,
Harper's Magazine,
Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions,
Eclectic Magazine,
Godey's Lady's Book,
Galaxy,
Lady's Friend,
Ladies' Repository,
Old Guard,
Our Young Folks,
Appleton's Railway Guide,
Nick Nax,
Yankee Notions,
Budget of Fun,
Jolly Joker,
Phunny Phellow,
London Punch.
Lippincott's Magazine,
Riverside Magazine,
Northern Monthly,
Waverly Magazine,
Ballou's Magazine,
Gardner's Monthly,
Harper's Weekly
Frank Leslie's Illustrated,
Chimney Corner,
New York Ledger,
New York Weekly,
Wilke's Spirit of the Times,
Harper's Bazar,
Every Saturday,
Living Age,
Pen and Pencil,
Putnam's Monthly Magazine,
Arthur's Home Magazine,
Oliver Optic's Boys and Girl's Magazine &c.

Constantly on hand to accommodate those who want to purchase living reading matter.

Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business, which we are prepared to sell cheaper than the cheapest, are above enumerated. Give us a call. We buy and sell for CASH, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this class are sold anywhere.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

June 19, 1868.

Books &c.

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sel

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Osgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

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